



Falconer, C. L., Park, M. H., Croker, H., Kessel, A. S., Saxena, S., Viner, R. M., & Kinra, S. (2014). Can the relationship between ethnicity and obesity-related behaviours among school-aged children be explained by deprivation? A cross-sectional study. *BMJ Open*, 4(1), [e003949]. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2013-003949>

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BMJ Open Can the relationship between ethnicity and obesity-related behaviours among school-aged children be explained by deprivation? A cross-sectional study

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To cite: Falconer CL, Park MH, Croker H, *et al*. Can the relationship between ethnicity and obesity-related behaviours among school-aged children be explained by deprivation? A cross-sectional study. *BMJ Open* 2014;**4**:e003949. doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2013-003949

► Prepublication history for this paper is available online. To view these files please visit the journal online (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2013-003949>).

Received 3 September 2013
Revised 20 November 2013
Accepted 22 November 2013

ABSTRACT

Objectives: It is unclear whether cultural differences or material disadvantage explain the ethnic patterning of obesogenic behaviours. The aim of this study was to examine ethnicity as a predictor of obesity-related behaviours among children in England, and to assess whether the effects of ethnicity could be explained by deprivation.

Setting: Five primary care trusts in England, 2010–2011.

Participants: Parents of white, black and South Asian children aged 4–5 and 10–11 years participating in the National Child Measurement Programme (n=2773).

Primary outcome measures: Parent-reported measures of child behaviour: low level of physical activity, excessive screen time, unhealthy dietary behaviours and obesogenic lifestyle (combination of all three obesity-related behaviours). Associations between these behaviours and ethnicity were assessed using logistic regression analyses.

Results: South Asian ethnic groups made up 22% of the sample, black ethnic groups made up 8%. Compared with white children, higher proportions of Asian and black children were overweight or obese (21–27% vs 16% of white children), lived in the most deprived areas (24–47% vs 14%) and reported obesity-related behaviours (38% with obesogenic lifestyle vs 16%). After adjusting for deprivation and other sociodemographic characteristics, black and Asian children were three times more likely to have an obesogenic lifestyle than white children (OR 3.0, 95% CI 2.1 to 4.2 for Asian children; OR 3.4, 95% CI 2.7 to 4.3 for black children).

Conclusions: Children from Asian and black ethnic groups are more likely to have obesogenic lifestyles than their white peers. These differences are not explained by deprivation. Culturally specific lifestyle interventions may be required to reduce obesity-related health inequalities.

INTRODUCTION

Childhood obesity is associated with a number of adverse health outcomes^{1 2} and reducing its prevalence is a major public

Strengths and limitations of this study

- Although non-white ethnicity is an established predictor of obesity-related behaviours among children in the UK, ours is one of few studies that have examined whether this effect is explained by deprivation.
- Limitations of this study include a low response rate and use of self-reported measures of lifestyle behaviour which may introduce bias.
- Small numbers of parents from some ethnic minority groups led to their exclusion from the analyses; our findings are only applicable to black and South Asian ethnic groups in the UK.

health priority in the UK.^{3 4} The distribution of overweight and obesity in this population is known to vary considerably by ethnic group.⁵ In 2010, the prevalence of obesity among 10–11-year-olds in England was 20–29% among Bangladeshi, Pakistani and black ethnic groups compared with 16–19% in white British children; among 4–5-year-olds these figures were 11–18% and 9–11%, respectively.⁶ Similarly, there are notable ethnic differences in lifestyle risk factors for obesity⁷; children from ethnic minority groups in the UK engage in lower levels of physical activity than their white peers,⁸ while South Asian children report higher consumption of dietary fat and children from black ethnic groups are more likely to skip breakfast.⁹ One possible explanation for the ethnic patterning of obesity-related behaviours is the effect of cultural values and norms^{10–13}; it has been proposed that, in order to reduce health inequalities, culturally specific efforts are required to address the issue of healthy lifestyle among high-risk ethnic groups.^{11 14}

However, children from ethnic minority groups are also over-represented in deprived areas¹⁵ and deprivation is associated with



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obesogenic lifestyles and environments.^{16–18} Therefore, it is unclear whether the ethnic patterning of obesity-related behaviours can be explained by the effects of material disadvantage, or whether cultural differences also have an impact. Analyses of national¹⁹ and regional²⁰ UK data showed that, after adjusting for socioeconomic status, South Asian and black children were more likely to be obese than white children, but few studies have assessed the relationship with lifestyle behaviours, which may provide an insight into the underlying drivers of obesity in these groups.²¹

If ethnicity was identified as a risk factor for obesity-related behaviours independent of deprivation, this would provide justification for focusing on culturally specific behavioural interventions to reduce health inequalities. In contrast, evidence that the effect of ethnicity can be explained wholly by deprivation may suggest that interventions should principally address material inequalities and the built environment. The aim of this study was to describe the relationships between ethnicity and obesity-related lifestyle behaviours among school-aged children in England, and to assess whether the effects of ethnicity on lifestyle could be explained by deprivation.

METHODS

We analysed cross-sectional data from the baseline survey of a cohort study.²² The cohort comprised parents of children participating in the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) in five Primary Care Trusts (PCTs, administrative bodies which were responsible for commissioning primary care and public health services; from April 2013, PCTs ceased to exist and responsibility for the NCMP passed to local authorities) in England between February and July 2011. The NCMP is a UK government initiative which aims to measure the heights and weights of all children in reception (ages 4–5 years) and year 6 (ages 10–11) at state primary schools in England, and provides parents with written feedback about their child's weight status. Parents of all children in reception and year 6 from Islington, Redbridge and West Essex PCTs, parents of reception year children from Sandwell PCT and parents of year 6 children from Bath and North East Somerset (BANES) PCT were invited to participate in the study (n=18 000). PCTs were selected to include a wide range of socioeconomic and ethnic groups; eligible PCTs were those willing to participate in the study and planning to conduct their NCMP measurement during the study period. Self-administered questionnaires were distributed to parents through schools on the day of the NCMP measurement, which included questions on sociodemographic characteristics, perceptions of child weight and health and lifestyle behaviours. The study protocol was approved by the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine ethics committee.

The outcomes of interest were the following obesity-related lifestyle behaviours of children: low level of physical activity, excessive screen-time and unhealthy dietary behaviours, based on parents' questionnaire responses. Children who did not meet the national physical activity recommendation of at least 1 h/day^{23–24} were categorised as having low level of physical activity. Children's screen time was described as the reported number of hours spent watching television or playing video games; responses were categorised according to whether or not the children exceeded international recommendations of up to 2 h/day.²⁵ Parents also reported whether or not their child had a television in their bedroom.²⁶ Children's diet was assessed according to the reported frequency of consumption of fruits, vegetables, sugary drinks, sweet snacks and savoury snacks (categories ranged from less than once a week to ≥ 3 times a day).²⁷ Each food type was assigned a score ranging from 1 to 7, with a higher score indicating more frequent consumption of fruits and vegetables and lower consumption of sugary drinks and snacks. A healthy eating score was derived as a mean of these subscores, with a score of less than 5 indicating unhealthy dietary behaviours; a score of 5 was equivalent to a child having 3–4 portions of fruits and vegetables a day (~70% of the Department of Health's recommended intake of fruits and vegetables²⁸). An 'obesogenic lifestyle' variable was created, indicating children with all three lifestyle risk behaviours.

Children's ethnicity was recorded during the NCMP measurement, and categorised according to six UK Census ethnic groups: white, Asian or Asian British (refers to South Asian ethnic groups), black or black British, Mixed, Chinese or any other ethnic group. Children of white, Asian and black ethnicity were included in this study, as these ethnic groups were large enough to allow disaggregated analysis.

Deprivation was assessed using the English Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2007.²⁹ The IMD score combines a number of indicators covering a range of social, economic, crime and housing characteristics into a single score for each lower output area in England (covering 400–1200 households). Respondents' IMD scores (based on their postal code) were assigned to national IMD quintiles, derived from the ranking of IMD scores for the whole of England; this categorisation allowed comparison of the levels of deprivation in the sample, relative to the wider population.

Child weight status was defined using body mass index (BMI) percentiles of the UK 1990 growth curves³⁰; cut-offs at the 2nd, 91st and 98th BMI centiles defined underweight, healthy weight, overweight, and obese, respectively.

The proportions of children who participated in low levels of physical activity, excessive screen-time behaviour and had unhealthy dietary behaviours were assessed by ethnic group and deprivation quintile. The associations of ethnicity with individual behaviours and the lifestyle

Table 1 Sociodemographic and weight characteristics of white, Asian and black children participating in the 2010–2011 National Child Measurement Programme in five Primary Care Trusts in England

	Total (n=2 737), %	White (n=1 904), %	Asian (n=607), %	Black (n=226), %	p Value*
Sex					
Girls	51.0	51.1	50.1	52.7	0.797
Boys	49.0	48.9	49.9	47.4	
School year†					
Reception	54.2	51.2	61.6	60.2	<0.001
Year 6	45.8	48.8	39.8	39.8	
Deprivation quintile‡					
1 (most deprived)	19.0	14.3	23.6	46.5	<0.001
2	24.9	21.7	32.9	30.4	
3	21.3	19.2	29.8	16.6	
4	16.9	20.1	11.9	3.7	
5 (least deprived)	17.9	24.7	1.7	2.8	
Child's weight status					
Underweight	1.8	1.3	3.8	0.4	<0.001
Healthy weight	80.3	82.9	74.8	73.0	
Overweight	10.6	9.6	12.2	14.6	
Obese	7.4	6.3	9.2	12.0	

*From χ^2 test for differences by ethnicity.

†Reception year=ages 4/5 years, year 6=ages 10/11 years.

‡From Index for Multiple Deprivation (IMD) score based on postcode.

variable were explored using χ^2 tests for differences in proportions and logistic regression models. The final models for each outcome were adjusted for deprivation, child's sex and school year, and used analysis of complete data. All analyses were conducted using Stata V.12 (StataCorp, College Station, Texas, USA).

RESULTS

Of the 3397 respondents to the baseline questionnaire (response rate 18.9%), 2773 had children of white, Asian or black ethnicity with complete data on ethnicity and deprivation, and formed the sample for this analysis; 8% of respondents had missing data on ethnicity

and 5% had missing data on deprivation. The majority (70%) of the children in the sample were from white ethnic groups, 22% Asian ethnicity and 8% black ethnic groups. The response rate among black ethnic groups was 11.1% compared with 13.2% among Asian groups and 16% among white groups. The characteristics of the participants are shown in [table 1](#). More children from Asian and black ethnicities were overweight and obese compared with children from white ethnic groups ($p<0.001$). A smaller proportion (14.3%) of white children lived in the most deprived areas, compared with Asian (23.6%) and black (46.5%) children.

Over half of all children in the sample were categorised as having unhealthy dietary behaviours ([table 2](#)), 64%

Table 2 Obesity-related lifestyle behaviours of white, Asian and black children enrolled in the 2010–2011 National Child Measurement Programme in five Primary Care Trusts in England

	White (n=1 904), %	Asian (n=607), %	Black (n=226), %	p Value*
Low physical activity				
Child does not achieve ≥ 1 h of physical activity/day	56.2	83.3	79.5	<0.001
High screen-time exposure				
Child engages in >2 h of screen-time/day	42.7	59.4	68.5	<0.001
TV in child's room	30.0	11.1	40.2	<0.001
Poor dietary behaviour				
Child has unhealthy dietary behaviours†	48.8	66.5	62.6	<0.001
Fruit and vegetable consumption (≤ 5 portions/day)	66.7	82.3	86.0	<0.001
Sugar-sweetened beverage consumption (>1 /day)	71.4	71.0	65.1	0.570
Obesogenic lifestyle‡	15.8	37.9	37.5	<0.001

*From χ^2 test for differences by ethnicity.†A healthy eating score <5 . Diet score generated as mean of scores for consumption of fruits and vegetables (higher consumption=higher score) and sugary drinks and sweet and savoury snacks (higher consumption=lower score), range 1–7.‡Does not achieve ≥ 1 h of physical activity/day, engages in >2 h of screen-time/day, and has unhealthy dietary behaviours.

had low levels of physical activity and 49% participated in excessive screen-time behaviour. Higher proportions of parents of children from Asian and black ethnic groups reported these obesity-related behaviours compared with parents of white ethnicity, with the exception of sugar-sweetened beverage consumption for which there were no differences by ethnic group. More than 40% of children of black ethnicity had a television in their room, compared with 30% white children and 11% Asian children ($p<0.001$).

Obesogenic lifestyle was reported for twice as many children of Asian and black ethnicity as white children (37.9% Asian children, 27.5% black children and 15.8% white children). Unadjusted analyses showed that individual obesity-related behaviours (low level of physical activity, excessive TV viewing, unhealthy dietary behaviours) and obesogenic lifestyle were associated with being of black or Asian ethnicity and living in more deprived areas (table 3). In adjusted analyses, obesity-related behaviours and lifestyle remained associated with Asian and black ethnicity (table 3). In the four most deprived quintiles, obesogenic lifestyle was more common among children from Asian ethnic groups than among white children (figure 1). The same pattern was seen for black children (compared with white children) in the three most deprived quintiles. A small number of children from ethnic minority groups in the least deprived quintiles made differences in these groups difficult to detect. Children of Asian and black ethnicity had higher odds of all obesity-related behaviours than white children, and were three times more likely to have an obesogenic lifestyle (OR 3.0; 95% CI 2.1 to 4.21 for Asian children, OR 3.4; 95% CI 2.7 to 4.3 for black children).

DISCUSSION

In this study, we show that the prevalence of obesity and unhealthy lifestyle behaviours among school-aged children in England vary by ethnicity. Lifestyle behaviours associated with obesity were more prevalent among children from Asian and black ethnic groups than children from white ethnicity, an effect which remained after adjustment for deprivation and other respondent characteristics.

The low response rate in this study raises the possibility of non-response bias; comparison of the study sample with all children participating in the NCMP in the five PCTs showed that ethnic minority families and those living in the most deprived areas were slightly underrepresented in the sample. However, compared with the national sample of all children that took part in the NCMP in 2010/2011, the study sample had a higher proportion of Asian children (19% compared with 9% nationally) and black children (7% compared with 5% nationally), reflecting the inclusion of ethnically diverse PCTs in London and the West Midlands. Despite this, there were very small numbers of parents from some

ethnic minority groups, for example, Chinese ethnic groups, which led to their exclusion from these analyses. Our findings are, therefore, only relevant to the largest ethnic minority groups in the UK. The numbers of children from Asian and black ethnic groups were not large enough to allow further disaggregation; the broad categories used in this study therefore include several heterogeneous groups which have different sociodemographic, health and behavioural profiles.¹² Larger studies of ethnic minority groups are needed to understand how behaviours vary between specific ethnic minority groups and to identify which factors are important in determining these differences. The study is also limited by the use of self-reported measures of lifestyle behaviour, some of which have not been validated.³¹

In line with the findings from national data, we found that nearly two-thirds of children in this age group did not meet the daily recommended levels of physical activity³² and nearly three-quarters did not consume five portions of fruits and vegetables per day. Consistent with previous studies, obesity-related lifestyle behaviours were more prevalent in children of non-white ethnicity than in white children,^{33–35} and among children from deprived areas.^{36 37}

Although non-white ethnicity is an established predictor of obesity-related behaviours in the UK, few studies have examined whether this effect is explained by deprivation.²⁰ Our study found lifestyle to be associated with ethnicity after adjustment for other predictors, including deprivation, age and sex, suggesting that the effects of ethnicity on behaviours in this sample could not be explained by deprivation. Our analyses showed that at every level of deprivation, obesity-related behaviours were more prevalent in children from ethnic minority groups. These findings suggest that interventions that solely focus on material or environmental disadvantage are unlikely to be sufficient in addressing the ethnic inequalities in obesity risk. The effects of ethnicity may be explained in part by cultural beliefs and behavioural norms¹⁰; there may be a need for culturally appropriate health promotion interventions that are targeted at high-risk ethnic minority groups, with particular emphasis on those living in deprived areas. A number of potential barriers and levers to healthy lifestyles among ethnic minority families in the UK have been identified, including the importance of traditional or religious food practices and the impact of family dynamics and gender roles.¹¹ Further work is needed to explore how the different components of ethnicity and deprivation contribute to the formation of health behaviours, and to use these to develop appropriate interventions.

School-aged children of Asian and black ethnicity in England are more likely to have lifestyles that are associated with increased risk of obesity than their white peers. These differences cannot be wholly explained by the higher prevalence of deprivation in these groups. Ethnic differences in lifestyle are apparent across all levels of deprivation, indicating a need for culturally

Table 3 Associations between respondent characteristics and obesity-related lifestyle behaviours among children participating in the 2010–2011 National Child Measurement Programme in five Primary Care Trusts in England—results from unadjusted and adjusted logistic regression analyses

Characteristic	Physical activity		Screen-time exposure		Dietary behaviours		Obesogenic lifestyle*	
	Unadjusted OR (95% CI)	Adjusted† OR (95% CI)	Unadjusted OR (95% CI)	Adjusted† OR (95% CI)	Unadjusted OR (95% CI)	Adjusted† OR (95% CI)	Unadjusted OR (95% CI)	Adjusted† OR (95% CI)
Ethnicity								
White (ref)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Asian	3.0 (2.1 to 4.3)	2.6 (1.8 to 3.7)	2.9 (2.1 to 4.0)	2.6 (1.9 to 3.6)	1.8 (1.3 to 2.4)	1.7 (1.2 to 2.4)	3.2 (2.3 to 4.4)	3.0 (2.1 to 4.2)
Black	3.9 (3.1 to 4.9)	3.6 (2.8 to 4.6)	2.0 (1.6 to 2.4)	2.0 (1.6 to 2.5)	2.1 (1.7 to 2.7)	2.2 (1.8 to 2.7)	3.3 (2.6 to 4.0)	3.4 (2.7 to 4.3)
Deprivation quintile‡								
5 (ref. least deprived)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	1.5 (1.2 to 2.0)	1.3 (1.0 to 1.7)	1.0 (0.8 to 1.3)	1.0 (0.8 to 1.3)	1.0 (0.7 to 1.3)	1.0 (0.7 to 1.3)	0.8 (0.6 to 1.1)	1.2 (0.8 to 1.7)
3	2.0 (1.5 to 2.5)	1.4 (1.1 to 1.9)	1.3 (1.0 to 1.7)	1.2 (0.9 to 1.5)	1.2 (0.9 to 1.5)	1.0 (0.8 to 1.3)	1.3 (0.9 to 1.7)	1.1 (0.8 to 1.6)
2	2.1 (1.7 to 2.7)	1.5 (1.1 to 1.9)	1.5 (1.2 to 1.9)	1.4 (1.1 to 1.8)	1.2 (1.0 to 1.6)	1.1 (0.9 to 1.5)	1.4 (1.0 to 1.9)	1.3 (0.9 to 1.9)
1 (most deprived)	2.3 (1.8 to 3.1)	1.5 (1.1 to 2.0)	2.1 (1.6 to 2.7)	1.9 (1.4 to 2.5)	1.7 (1.3 to 2.2)	1.5 (1.1 to 2.0)	2.0 (1.5 to 2.7)	1.8 (1.2 to 2.5)
School year reception (ref)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Year 6	0.9 (0.7 to 1.0)	1.0 (0.9 to 1.2)	1.7 (1.4 to 2.0)	2.3 (1.9 to 2.7)	1.4 (1.2 to 1.7)	1.7 (1.4 to 2.0)	1.5 (1.2 to 1.8)	2.0 (1.6 to 2.4)
Sex								
Girls (ref)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Boys	0.8 (0.7 to 0.9)	0.8 (0.7 to 1.0)	1.3 (1.1 to 1.5)	1.4 (1.2 to 1.6)	1.3 (1.1 to 1.5)	1.3 (1.1 to 1.5)	1.1 (0.9 to 1.3)	1.1 (0.9 to 1.3)

*Does not achieve ≥1 h of physical activity/day, engages in >2 h of screen-time/day, and has unhealthy dietary behaviours.

†Adjusted for all other characteristics (ethnicity, deprivation, school year and sex).

‡Based on Index for Multiple Deprivation (IMD) score from postcode.

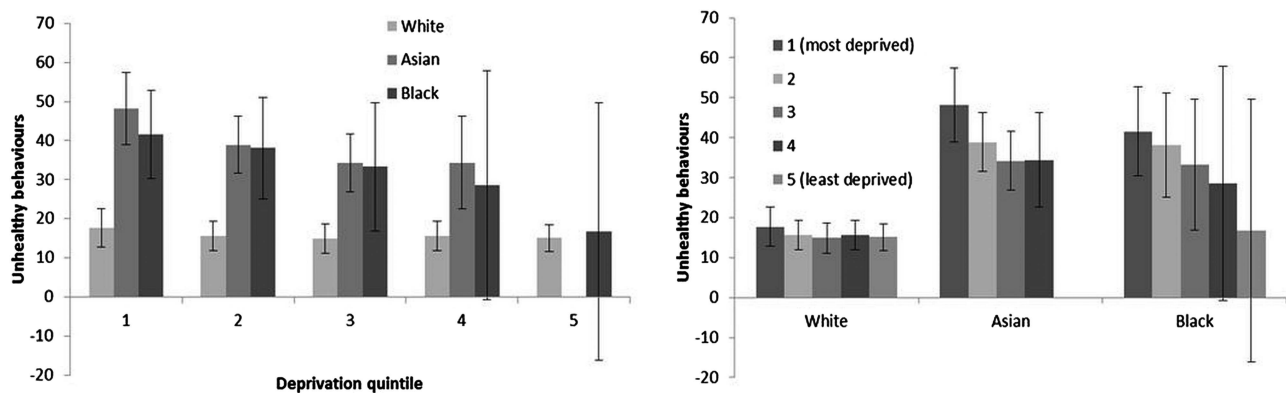


Figure 1 Percentage of children with obesogenic lifestyle (low levels of physical activity, excessive screen-time behaviour and unhealthy dietary behaviours) by ethnic group and deprivation quintile.

specific lifestyle behaviour interventions to reduce obesity-related health inequalities. A better understanding of the barriers to healthy lifestyle that are experienced by different ethnic groups can inform the development of appropriate interventions for high-risk ethnic minority groups in the UK.

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Acknowledgements The authors would like to thank the Primary Care Trusts, schools, parents and children who participated in this study.

Contributors CLF participated in developing the study and designing the data collection instruments, coordinated the data collection, developed the analysis plan, carried out the analyses, participated in drafting the manuscript and interpreting the results and approved the final manuscript. MHP participated in developing the analysis plan and interpreting the results, drafted and revised the manuscript and approved the final manuscript. HC participated in developing the study and designing the data collection instruments, critically reviewed the manuscript and approved the final manuscript. ASK participated in developing the study and data collection instruments, critically reviewed the manuscript and approved the final manuscript. SS participated in developing the study and data collection instruments, critically reviewed the manuscript and approved the final manuscript. RMV conceptualised and participated in developing the study, critically reviewed the manuscript and approved the final manuscript. SK conceptualised and designed the study, participated in developing the data collection instruments and analysis plan, critically reviewed the manuscript and approved the final manuscript.

Funding This article presents independent research funded by the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) in England under its Programme Grants for Applied Research programme (RP-PG-0608-10035).

Competing interests ASK is also Director of Public Health Strategy and Director of Research and Development at Public Health England (PHE). SS is funded by an NIHR postdoctoral fellowship.

Ethics approval London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine ethics committee.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Data sharing statement For information about access to the dataset, researchers should contact the corresponding author.

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BMJ Open 2014 4:

doi: 10.1136/bmjopen-2013-003949

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